PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CVIII.

DANGER AVERTED.

GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO CONGRESS CHALLENGE.

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN AGAINST COUNTRY SABOTAGE.

(I)

RESOLUTION

by

The Governor–General in Council.
(August 8.)

" The A-I. C. C. has ratified the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on Aug. 5. That resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of the British Power from India, and sanctions " the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale. " The Governor-General in Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent, activities, directed among other things to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

"The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels may prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope.

"To a challenge such as the present, there can be only one answer. The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed, the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom.

"For the demand of the Congress leaders, there is no warrant. In the view of the Government of India, that demand is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation. The Congress Working Committee admits that "there may be risks involved." They are right. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to Axis attack from without. Internally, the withdrawal of British rule invites civil war, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal feuds, the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships. Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole. The Congress Party has, for long, occupied a position of great prominence and great importance in Indian political life. At this day its importance is substantial.

"But it is the duty of the Government of India to take a balanced view of the interests of all sections of Indian thought and Indian opinion.

OTHER OPINIONS.

"And looking, as they must, to the repeated protests even in these last few days, by the leaders of great communities, and solidly established interests, by so many leaders of Liberal thought, by those great sections of the population which are giving unstinted and invaluable support to the war against Axis aggression, they are confirmed in their view that that claim has no solid foundation, and that acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party, and which resent and resist the widespread dislocation which its acceptance would involve of India's war effort and of the general life of the community.

"Nor can the Congress leaders claim that only thus can India's future be assured. The Congress Party is not India's mouthpiece, yet, in the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of their totalitarian policy, its leaders have consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood. But for the resistance of the Congress Party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-government.

BRITISH POLICY.

" British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that when hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision, and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions ; and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country, and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations.

" The fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. It is on the basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain, that the fullest opportunity shall be open for the attainment of self-government by the Indian people, that when the day of victory comes the final structure of India's constitution will be erected by Indians themselves. That those guarantees given by the British Parliament and the British people are accepted by the people of India we firmly believe. The suggestion put forward by the Congress Party that the millions of India, uncertain as to the future, are ready, despite the sad lessons of so many martyr countries, to throw themselves into the arms of the invader is one that the Government of India cannot accept as a true representation of the feeling of the people of this great country.

CONGRESS CLAIM.

" The leaders of the Congress Party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule " with goodwill " will " result in establishing a stable Provisional Government in India, and co-operation between this Government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China." There is no justification for those claims. Nor can the Government of India accept the suggestion that a stable Provisional Government could be formed in a moment of time, within a day or two of the withdrawal of the British Power. Past experience has shown, to their profound regret, the existence of deep differences in this country, the harmonising, of which must be the object of all on whom responsibility falls, the removal of which is the ambition and the hope of the present Government of India. But to deny that those problems confront India to-day would be to ignore the facts ; and the Government of India are satisfied that the interval between the withdrawal of British rule and the establishment of a stable Provisional Government would provide an open opportunity for the enemies of order and for all dissident elements in the Population. In the view of the Government of India, it is not too much to say that acceptance of the demand now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the betrayal of the Allies, whether in or outside India, the betrayal in particular of Russia and China, the betrayal of those ideals to which so much support has been given, and is

being given to-day, from the true heart and mind of India, the betrayal of India's fighting men whose glory is so great, and the betrayal of all those loyal and co-operating elements which do not support the Congress Party, but which have played so active and so valuable a part in British India and the Indian States in the prosecution of the war.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

"India to-day has a Government stronger and more representative than ever in the past, a Government predominantly Indian and non-official, a Government determined to prosecute the war and no less determined to lead India on to her political goal. There is nothing that the Government of India regret more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them there lies the task of defending India, of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of holding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party with clear determination, but with an anxiety that action shall be preventive of the interruption of war effort and the other dangers to which they have referred, rather than punitive, and with a full consciousness of responsibility to India and to the cause of the Allies and of civilisation. Their duty is plain and they have to discharge it, profoundly as they must deplore the situation which they have been called upon to face. They urge the people of India to unite with them in resistance to the present challenge of a party. They appeal to them to lay aside all political differences, and for the period of the war to place before all other considerations the defence of their country and the achievement of those common aims on which depends the future not only of India but of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world."

(II)

Mr. L. S. AMERY'S BROADCAST.

(August 9.)

"You have heard to-day that the All-India Congress Committee committed itself to a mass struggle on the widest possible scale against the existing Government of India, unless the Government were prepared to bow to Mr. Gandhi's demand that British rule in India should cease immediately.

CRIPPS MISSION.

"To understand the reason and purpose of this threat, not only to the internal peace of India but to the whole Allied cause, I must ask you to go back some four months to what is usually described or misdescribed, as the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission.

"The British Government's proposals received a warm welcome from democratic opinion all over the world, and offered Indians an opportunity, after the

war, of attaining the same independence and the same complete freedom of all outside control as is enjoyed by South Africa, New Zealand, Australia or Canada or, for that matter, by the United Kingdom under constitutional arrangements arrived at by Indians amongst themselves.

"Meanwhile Indian political leaders were invited to come together and to take part in responsible positions to govern India and carrying on her war effort but within the existing constitution.

"The negotiations broke down mainly owing to the intransigent 'all or nothing' attitude of the Congress leaders, who demanded that the Government of India should be handed over to a group of Indian politicians responsible to none.

"This would have been a negation of Domocracy, and would have been acceptable to neither the 95 million Muslims of India nor to many other elements in India's national life.

TO REGAIN POWER.

"The rejection of the British proposal profoundly disappointed public opinion in India, and has seriously shaken the credit of Congress leadership.

"In this situation, Mr. Gandhi has determined upon a kind of open clash with the Government, which is calculated to arouse mass emotion, and so regain prestige for himself and his associates, and focus attention upon themselves as the champions of India against British oppression. That is the sum and substance of the real meaning of this latest move.

"Congress leaders are too intelligent to imagine that the present system of government could be brought to an end without anarchy. If they believed that a constitutional government could be created, the obvious course would be to let India know in advance to whom her fortunes would be entrusted.

"The real concern is not the demand, which cannot be taken seriously, but the action which the Congress is resolved upon, and for which preparations have been for some time in progress.

"This includes the fomenting of strikes in industry, commerce, administration, law courts, schools and colleges, interruption of traffic and public utlity services, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and picketing of troops and recruiting stations.

THREAT TO WAR EFFORT.

"All this has to be done 'non-violently', but bitter experience has shown us how easily the non-violent activities of excited crowds can lead to terrorism, riots and bloodshed."

The success of the proposed campaign would paralyse India's entire war effort, by stopping the flow of munitions, the construction of aerodromes and

actually immobilizing the army. It would mean the betrayal of China and Russia. It would mean the enslavement of India herself to the Japanese.

"That is, what in their recklessness and irresponsible desire for party dominance, Congress leaders are prepared to bring about. In the face of this challenge and menace, the Government of India must take swift and firm action before the campaign gathered momentum. This has been done.

"There has been abundant ground for punitive action, but the Government of India confined themselves to action which is essentially preventive.

"What they have, in fact, done is to disconnect Mr. Gandhi and his confederates, cutting the fuse leading from arch-saboteurs to all the inflammable and explosive material which they hoped to set alight all over India.

"Eleven of the 15 members of the Government of India are Indians, who are supported, in this issue, by the vast majority of sober and responsible men and women in India.

"When the hour of world victory comes, there will be an opportunity for Indian statesmanship to devise for India a constitutional framework within which she can live in peace and unity of spirit within her own borders, and take her rightful place amongst the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world."

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

AN APPEAL AND A WARNING.

I
TO THE TRADERS.

Are you aware of the immense misery inflicted, consciously or unconsciously on the great mass of population, we mean, by those of you who, in their selfishness, have taken advantage of these critical times to profiteer? Have you reflected how mean it is to hoard stocks, raise prices and grind the faces of the helpless poor, as the profiteers among you do? Do yourealise, that your fellow-tradesmen, by practising these unscrupulous methods, immoral and unfair, also impair the country's cause by disrupting and weakening the home-front?

We who have witnessed from day to day, large queues of men and women in weekly fair and bazaar standing aghast, unable to buy their food at the exorbitant prices that are demanded, who have heard them curse the day and the hour, that have brought them to this pass and curse the stony heart of the traders who would seek personal gain amidst general distress, feel bound to utter a word of warning before the situation worsens.

You know very well we are in the midst of a catastrophic war. Burglarious nations armed with the deadliest weapons prowl around us. Our safety—the safety of your homes included—depends on the resistance we shall muster. Weapons must be made. An army of workers, and fighters must be maintained. They must eat and they must live; and we too constituting the civilian front must eat and live. But while at this hour you should make every sacrifice for the common cause, the greedy among you hoard and starve the population. Instead of regarding the situation as an opportunity for service they make money while the trouble lasts. They create discontent. In a word, if you will reflect, their action is, to say the least, unpatriotic. Literally they sell their birth-right—not their merchandise only—for a mess of pottage; their freedom for a penny-worth of profit, their country for a few coppers. Consider, reflect, warn your erring brethren and be warned.

It is your duty to intervene, to pull back the offenders.

Do not think that Government are unaware of what is happening. It has advised you; it has fixed the prices as a first step; it has directed the public to report and the authorities to take cognisance of, profiteering. Other steps it will take, as necessary, to meet the situation.

II
A WORD TO THE BUYERS ALSO.

Selling and buying are but parts of a single transaction. If you stand on your rights the trader cannot resist you very long. If you do not buy he cannot sell. If he demands more than the scheduled price it is up to you to refuse. If he declines to sell, it is open to you—nay—it is your duty, to report to the Police, the magistracy, or the Revenue authority. Indifference in the circumstances is folly; acquiescence is criminal; supineness is no solution.

Build up a buyers' front quickly and quietly; a marvellous change, much sooner than you expect, will then come over the trader also. He will soon realise that he is the servant of the public, not its dictator; its purveyor, not its feeder; a sharer in the nation's burdens, not its parasite.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

8—8—42 to 14—8—42.

Russia.—Crossing the lower reaches of the Don the Germans drove a wedge south of the river calculated to pin the Russian army against the Black Sea between ROSTOV and the CAUCASUS. They also pushed south-eastwards along the Manich river till they reached the

railway connecting NOVOROSSISK on the Black Sea with STALINGRAD. Here at a place called PROBTARSKY they spread out fanwise, one section moving to the Black Sea and another towards the oil-fields, and eventually formed a gigantic arc connecting YEISK on the Sea of Azov, KUSHCHEVSK on the railway south of ROSTOV, ARMAVIR and MAIKOP at the foot of the CAUCASUS. The Russians fought big battles at KUSHCHEVSK, on the Yeya river, at SALSK and BIELAYA GLINA on the way to NOVOROSSISK, at TIKHORESTSK, KROPOTKIN and ARMAVIR on the ROSTOV-BAKU line. Fierce battles are still raging at KOTELNIKOVO, CHERKVISK, KRASNODAR and MAIKOP. Von Bock's advance is full of danger. Between the Sea of Azov and the CAUCASUS lies the rich agricultural and mineral country, which includes the oil-wells of MAIKOP, the naval base of NOVOROSSISK and the oil-refineries of ARMAVIR and KRASNODAR The Germans are striking deep in the foot-hills of the CAUCASUS, as the fighting at CHERKASK shows. This place is 75 miles south-east of ARMAVIR.

At the bend of the Don, Timoshenko still holds STALINGRAD along a sixty mile front from KLETSKAYA in the north to KALACH in the south, preventing a direct attack on the city. Here he is helped by the natural defence of a low range of hills. But further south, Von Bock has broken through at TSYMLYANSKAYA half-way between STALINGRAD and ROSTOV and has advanced to KOTELINIKOVO, a hundred miles from STALINGRAD. Any further move will prove a threat to STALINGRAD. Here the Russians are vigorously counter-attacking.

Higher up at VORONEJ, the Russians are on the offensive.

In other sectors fighting continues on the principle, of 'no respite for the enemy in any sector of the front from LENINGRAD to the Don Steppes'. Local fighting has taken place on the VOLKHOV front, at the approaches to LENINGRAD, at BRIANSK and in the MOSCOW sector.

Soviet warships sank 3 enemy transports in the Black Sea and the Barents Sea.

A daring raid was also made on a German occupied post by the Soviet Black Sea fleet, when entering the bay at night through a mine-field. Soviet vessels fired on warehouses and German ships loaded with ammunition.

Egypt.—Rommel's order of the Day continues to be, 'Dig in and lay mines, with the addition of a protective screen of artillery and anti-tank guns.' Both sides are reinforcing but for the present, only brisk

artillery exchanges take place, in addition to limited air activity. Escorted enemy shipping was successfully attacked off SIDI BARRANI. American bombers sank an Axis transport of 10,000 tons last week in the Mediterranean. BENGHAZI and EL DABA were raided.

China.—The principal Chinese attack was on LINCHWAN and its approaches, such as HUAN. The Chinese are advancing in 8 columns from the south, south-east and north-east and have taken 'Ear Hill' on the bank of the Fu river, north-west of the city. The Chinese also attacked HWANGCHINGPU and YANGCHIAPU on the Sin river, SUNGYANG (E. CHEKIANG) and KWANGFUNG (CHEKIANG-KIANGSI border), and captured CHIHSIENFENG, 35 miles north-west of LINCHWAN.

American bombers raided HANKOW, CANTON and HAIPHONG (F.I.C.). At HAIPHONG, a 4,000 ton Japanese steamer was hit.

Burma.—R. A. F. bombers attacked targets in the Myittha valley, TOUNGOO and KALEWA.

The Pacific.—The Japanese who already own TULAGI, BUKA, BOUGAINVILLE and GUADALCANAR in the South-west Pacific area have occupied TENIMBER, KEI, and ARU Islands between TIMOR and DUTCH NEW GUINEA (PAPUA).

U. S. Naval and other forces, attacked Japanese-occupied islands in the TULAGI area of the SOLOMON Islands and effected landings, including marines. In these operations one U. S. cruiser was sunk, and two cruisers, two destroyers, and one transport were damaged. Admiral King,—Chief of Naval Operations has stated that the objective is the expulsion of the Japanese from the TULAGI area. This is the first Allied offensive operation in the Pacific. The attack in the SOLOMONS is continuing. U. S. marines have already landed in three of these islands and are consolidating their positions.

The U. S. South-west Pacific Air Command has also attacked SALAMUA, GASMATA and RABAUL.

Simultaneously with the operation on TULAGI in the south, KISKA of the ALEUTIAN Islands in the north was also attacked by U. S. forces.

R. A. F. bombed OSNABRUCK, a main-outlet of the RUHR; MAINZ, an important centre of industry and railway and river communication in the Rhine land, WIESBADEN, COBLENZ DOCKS, LE HAVRE, and air-fields in the Low Countries. There was some enemy air-activity over ENGLAND. In EAST ANGLIA, a mental hospital was hit.

Miscellaneous.—(1) Over 700 inhabitants of ZAGREB (CROATIA have been massacred as reprisal for the assassination of the local Gestapo Chief, Gustav Helm.

(2) Six Nazis were electrocuted in NEW YORK on August 8, for sabotage.

(3) Up to the end of May, MADRAS has supplied 1,746 trained technicians, the largest for any province.

(4) U. S. war expenditure has reached the rate of 1,776 dollars a second.

(5) An agreement was signed at JEDDA on April 20 between the United Kingdom Government acting on behalf of the Sheik of KOWEIT and the Government of SAUDI ARABIA, promising mutual friendship and neighbourly relations.

(6) *H. M. S. Eagle*—aircraft-carrier of 22,600 tons has been lost as the result of a U-boat attack in the Mediterranean. At least one U-boat operating in that area has been sunk.

(7) 59 British firemen have arrived in INDIA to help to build up INDIA's fire-fighting organisation.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
3—8—42. (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY :—				
	Air fights over the Bay of BISCAY.			1 plane.
NIGHT :—				
	Offensive patrols over the DUTCH coast.			
	Laying mines in enemy **waters.**			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Reconnaissance over the battle **area.**			
	Enemy tanks and armoured vehicles behind the enemy lines.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.			
	FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	The wireless station and the main jetty at AKYAB.	Wireless station destroyed.	No loss.	
	CHINA. (By American and British planes.)			
	The Japanese headquarters at LINCHWAN.			
	The water front along the FU **river.**			
	Two Japanese transports in the FU **river.**			

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
4—8—42 (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT:—				
	Military and industrial targets in the RUHR.		2 planes.	
	Railways and other targets in occupied territory.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Enemy vehicle concentration in the central sector of EL ALAMEIN front.			
	Offensive sweeps over the battle area.			
	Enemy shipping off BARDIA.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats along the entire front.			
	FAR EAST.			
	Reconnaissance over enemy territory in S. W. PACIFIC.			
5—8—42 (Wednesday)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	The harbour area and two ships at TOBRUK.			
	MERSA MATRUH.			
	Enemy tanks and other motor vehicles in the battle area.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole battle area.			
	FAR EAST.			
	No information available.			

Date	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
6—8—42 (Thursday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Armed reconnaissances over the southern sector of the EL ALAMEIN front.			
	Air fight over the battle area.			1 plane.
	Shipping and harbour at TOBRUK.			
	Enemy positions and supply columns behind the enemy lines.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats along the whole front.			
	CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	The aerodrome at TIENHO (near CANTON).			10 planes.
7—8—42 (Friday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Enemy fighters between SIDI BARRANI and MERSA MATRUH.			
	Enemy shipping off SIDI BARRANI.	2 vessels sunk & others damaged.		
	Air duel over the battle area.			1 plane.
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire front.			
	FAR EAST—CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	The Whitecloud aerodrome near CANTON.			
	Japanese concession buildings, the docks and the wharves in the CANTON **area.**			

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
7—8—42 (Friday)—cont.			
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Aerodromes and runaways at LAE.			
The aerodrome at SALAMAUA.			
Enemy installations and other targets at BUNA and KOKODA.			
NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
The VANAKANAU aerodrome at RABAUL.		1 plane.	7 planes.
SOLOMONS. (By American and British planes).			
TULAGI area.			
ALEUTIANS (By American and British planes).			
KISKA.			
8—8—42 (Saturday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
An enemy vessel off SIDI BARRANI.			
TOBRUK.			
Enemy vehicles and other targets in the EL ALAMEIN sector.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.	For the week August 1st to 8th.	205 planes.	400 planes.
FAR EAST—CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
LINCHWAN.			
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
LAE and **SALAMAUA.**			
Enemy installations at KOKODA.			
NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
An aerodrome at GASMATA.			
The aerodrome at RABAUL.			
N. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).			
Reconnaissance over enemy territory.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
SOLOMONS. (By American and British planes).			
TULAGI area.			
ALEUTIANS. (By American and British planes).			
KISKA.			
9—8—42 (Sunday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
Steel works, railway workshops and copper and Aluminium refineries at OSNABRUCK. Many objectives in North-west GERMANY. Docks at LE HAVRE. Airfields in the LOW COUNTRIES.		1 plane.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
East bound lighters off BARDIA.	1 vessel sunk.		
The harbour and shipping at TOBRUK.			
Enemy shipping off BENGHAZI.			
The two landing grounds and dispersed aircraft at EL DABA.			
Enemy armoured cars and tanks in the battle area.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole battle front.			
FAR EAST—SOLOMONS. (By American and British planes).			
TULAGI area.			
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
SALAMAUA.			
NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
RABAUL.			
INDO-CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
Shipping and dock facilities at HAIPHONG.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
4—8—42 (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:—				
A few places in ENGLAND.		Casualties and damage slight.	6 planes.	
	(Full details not known.)			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
5—8—42 (Wednesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No information available.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes)			
MALTA.				
6—8—42. (Thursday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No information available.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
7—8—42 (Friday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
AFTERNOON:—				
Three places in South-west ENGLAND.		Very slight damage.		
EVENING:—				
A place on the north coast of SCOTLAND.				
NIGHT:—				
East and South-east coastal districts.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	EGYPT. (By German planes).			
KUFRA (Libyan oasis).				

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses Enemies	Aircraft losses Allies
8—8—42 (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
AFTERNOON:—				
A few places in the HOME COUNTIES and Southern ENGLAND.				
EVENING:—				
HOME COUNTIES				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA				
9—8—42 (Sunday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
DAY:—				
Two places on the south coast of ENGLAND.				
EVENING:—				
North and East of ENGLAND.			1 plane.	
NIGHT:—				
A north-east coastal town. A place in North-west ENGLAND.			3 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	PALESTINE. (By German planes).			
HAIFA (only alerts).				
10—8—42 (Monday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:—				
A few placss on the south coast of ENGLAND and North-west ENGLAND.		A few casualties and slight damage.		
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
STALINGRAD.				

SIDE LIGHTS.

CONGRESS AND THE WAR. The expected has happened; the 'Quit-India' resolution has been passed; Congress men have been rounded up and country-wide disturbances have followed. But for the prompt and vigorous steps taken by the Government, '*blitz*' action as it were, the conflagration would have spread.

It is the painful duty of the National War Front to take note of these happenings and utter stern warnings.

Unfriendly critics of the National War Front have blown hot and cold: some have called it a political, anti-Congress body while others have denied its very existence: the latter have said that it is neither 'National', nor 'War', nor 'Front'. The last observation is cheap rhetoric—too cheap to deserve refutation. As a matter of fact the Front is *not* 'political' and will *never* be; it will not enter politics, so long as politics does not meddle with it; but if politics throws down the gauntlet, it will not hesitate to take up the challenge.

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SABOTAGE. The danger that Government has averted is no less than countrywide sabotage; Mr. L. S. Amery, broadcasting on Sunday, said that it included 'strikes in industry, commerce, administration, law courts, schools and colleges, interruption of traffic and public utility services, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, picketing of troops and recruiting stations.' The campaign was intended to paralyse INDIA's entire war effort, by stopping the flow of munitions, the construction of aerodromes and actually immobilising the army.' It meant 'the betrayal of CHINA and RUSSIA.' It meant 'the enslavement of INDIA to the Japanese.'

Earlier, on Saturday, the Governor-General-in-Council referred in a resolution to the 'dangerous preparations' that were in the making, for the 'interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants and interference with defence measures, including recruitment'; for 'civil war, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal feuds and the dislocation of economic life.'

That all this was neither speculation nor the result of a heated imagination, events have already shown. Here is an account of what actually took place in BOMBAY on the passing of the Congress Resolution:

'The most serious trouble occurred in the Tilak Bridge area in Dadar. Yesterday morning, a crowd stormed the B.B. and C. I. Railway station, and

tried to stop the train service, but were chased out. Barricades were erected in the streets and the police were stoned. Fire was twice opened to disperse the crowds, and 23 persons sustained injuries.

'The situation grew worse towards the afternoon and evening. The Dadar crowds moved to Matunga, smashing street lamps as they went. Incoming and outgoing trains were stoned, and telegraph wires were cut. The Madras Express was also stoned. The Matunga post office was stoned and a street letter-box was smashed open and letters scattered about the roads. Buses were damaged and the drivers forced to abandon them. Private cars were stopped and slogans chalked on them, and two police bunks were destroyed by fire.

'An attempt was made to set fire to the Dadar station, which was prevented by the police, but two fires were started outside the station and workers going home were stopped by rowdies, their hats and ties taken from them, and thrown on the fires.

'All shops were closed, and a municipal conservancy lorry was set on fire.

'The police were forced to open fire several times later in the day as a result of which about 60 persons were admitted to hospitals. A foreign wine shop was broken open and looted. For a time, the railway service was interrupted, students on the trains pulling the communication cords. A meeting of students was announced to be held at Choupatty, but the military took possession of the area.

'Most of the textile mills were working in the morning, but many workers absented themselves in the afternoon, and many places had to close down. Many employees of the railway workshops also stayed away in the afternoon. Police and British troops, the latter armed with Tommy guns, have been patrolling the streets.'

The Congress resolution is a challenge to the country and a call to the National War Front for action.

We appeal to the Nation to take up the challenge and join the War Front—every man and woman—and prove its loyalty and patriotism by concerted action to win the war, and above all, to keep cool without losing its head and fight the new internal danger.

We warn the evil-minded that they shall not escape. Government will scotch and kill any and every attempt to thwart the war effort. This is what H. E. The Governor of BOMBAY told the citizens of BOMBAY the other day:

"Arson, assault, looting, destruction of property, stone-throwing, sabotage have been the distinguishing features. I cannot allow this disturbance of the life of the city to continue. I am going to maintain order at any cost. The police and troops have orders to take the sternest and most prompt measures wherever the situation demands."

RUSSIA. The capture of VOROSHILOV was the first stage in the deterioration of the Russian situation. To avoid encirclement Timoshenko withdrew from the Donetz bend to the Don bend, sacrificing the industrial regions. The capture of MILLEROVO was the second stage when the German hordes in their armoured strength swept over the flat country west of the Don and Timoshenko, abandoning ROSTOV, this time, took his stand at STALINGRAD, expecting a direct assault on this city as the third stage—but Von Bock, unexpectedly struck south towards the CAUCASUS, bypassing STALINGRAD.

This the German High Command claims as a master-stroke of strategy. They claim to have outwitted Timoshenko and to have caught him napping in the south. But it is possible that German strategy might have been influenced equally by fear of being out-flanked from VORONEJ in the north. For his part too Timoshenko's decision to abandon the southern country would seem to be due as much to the nature of the KUBAN terrain where the German tanks could not be held as to the necessity of holding STALINGRAD and keeping open the communications between ASTRAKHAN and SARATOV, and of commanding the BAKU wells, if MAIKOP, GROZNY and NOVOROSSISK should be lost.

General Kozlov's forces in the KUBAN area are slowly retiring to the main CAUCASUS range.

Meanwhile a new menace is developing around STALINGRAD as a result of a German move eastwards from TSYMLYANSKAYA.

But the situation, grim as it is, is not so ugly as all that. The CAUCASUS is a strong natural defence; the Russian reserves have not been called on yet practically: Timoshenko's stand at the Don Elbow is stubborn; and the Russians are on the offensive at VORONEJ; while along the battle line to the north, especially at LENINGRAD, the enemy is on the defensive.

The Allies are more eager than ever to assist their great ally in every way. The American Magazine the *Atlantic* recently revealed that the best tanks that BRITAIN was manufacturing were sent to RUSSIA, to the detriment of the Libyan campaign.

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EGYPT. The lull in fighting continues in EGYPT but it is deceptive. Both sides are preparing for a fresh assault but there can be no fight except a frontal attack in the narrow EL ALAMEIN bottle-neck. Meanwhile the Allied Air and Naval forces are doing their best to damage Rommel's communications and destroy his supplies.

In the Pacific, Allied offensive has begun, both north and south, at the ALEUTIANS and the SOLOMONS. These operations which have already met with success hold the promise of greater things to come.

SECOND FRONT. As a matter of fact fighting takes place not on one front but on several, not in one continent but three, not in one sea but in seven. But what is meant by a Second Front is an Allied land invasion on Western EUROPE so as to relieve the pressure on RUSSIA.

There is nothing new in this: RUSSIA has already asked for it and the Agreement reached by the Governments of BRITAIN and AMERICA at the time of Mr. Churchill's last visit to WASHINGTON endorses it. What is new however is a popular demand now heard in its favour, such as was manifested the other day in the House of Commons when a suggestion was made for a secret session to discuss it.

Sir Stafford Cripps' refusal to grant this request for a secret session emphasises the fact that the question is far too technical and confidential to be usefully or safely discussed in public. The latest opinion of WASHINGTON (The Office of War Information–August 8) supports the view: it says, 'Popular pressure for action on this front or that or many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose.' On July 29, speaking at WELLINGTON Sir Cyril Newall, Governor-general of NEW ZEALAND said, 'Every one wanted to see a second front and longed for the day when the Allies could attack. But the moment for such an operation is not for you or me to choose. All want to help the gallant Russians but a *mere* invasion of EUROPE will not help them; it must be a *successful* invasion'.

Speaking on the same day—July 29, General Sikorski, Poland's Premier and Commander-in-Chief said, 'Leaders of the Allied Powers are not forgetting the second front, of which I have been and still am an advocate, and they understand that it is indispensable to the Allies that this front should be created in conditions giving a guarantee of success; realistic considerations alone must decide about this'. Writing on the same date the *Times* reminded that strategy cannot be conducted by mass meetings; and that it is further a matter of Anglo-American co-operation, in which BRITAIN will be mainly concerned.

The last remark is worth noting. The *Daily Telegraph* has summarised the following conditions which are essential for success :—

1. Air mastery—not merely Air superiority ;
2. Enough shipping to transport and supply a force sufficient to compel the enemy to switch considerable strength from the Eastern Front to the Western Front ;
3. The maintenance, simultaneously of other fronts, such as EGYPT ;
4. The steady arrival of supplies from AMERICA; and
5. The harassment of the enemy's lines of communications, that is, of the good roads and rail systems by which he could swiftly concentrate at any point of Allied attack.

For the present the R. A. F. is making a substantial contribution to the effort by keeping away large forces of the enemy from the Russian front—that is about 27% of the German man-power as it is estimated. To this may be added the German armies which have been told off to keep down the 'revenge potential', as it has been called, of the subjugated populations; with a further drain on German strength on account of men who have been diverted to man the Atlantic coast-line in FRANCE, the LOW COUNTRIES and NORWAY. The diversion, of aircraft, tanks and guns, oil and other supplies to Western EUROPE to ward off the R. A. F. attacks and in defence of the occupied countries is equally high.

So far so good, though a Second Front, as popularly imagined has yet to materialise. Meanwhile Mr. Bevin's words may be borne in mind, 'Don't *talk* to me about a second front—*work* for it more and *talk* of it less'

Meanwhile we may rest assured that Churchill, and Roosevelt and their great military advisers have not forgotten the need for a Second Front. Some days ago the name of General George Marshall, described in a recent American magazine, as an 'unorthodox, brilliant, flexible, iconoclast' in military matters was mentioned as a possible Commander-in-Chief of the Second Front; and he had recently stated that American troops 'would land in FRANCE'. The Axis is afraid that the present assemblage, in MOSCOW, of Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr (British Ambassador to U. S. S. R), Admiral Stanley (American Ambassador to U. S. S. R), Major-General Forbes Bradley (of the American Air Force), Mr. Laurence Steinhardt (U. S. Ambassador to Turkey), M. Garreau, Fighting French Minister, and General Staffansen of the Norwegian Legation is the portent of a Second Front. German army chiefs are running about to make sure of the western defences. Admiral Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, inspected last week the Atlantic coast and Channel defences, and General Falken-horst said on August 8, referring to the Norwegian coast, 'Where the country is accessible, we have made it impregnable: more fortifications are being built every day.' The latest news of all comes from Major General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of U. S. ground-forces in the European theatre of operations, who said in an interview on August 9, 'UNITED STATES Forces are in BRITAIN for the express purpose of opening a Second Front.'

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WAVELL'S 'TEN COMMANDMENTS' We wish to draw attention to two articles printed elsewhere in this Bulletin: Wavell's Ten Commandments and the Broadcast of His Excellency the Governor of MADRAS on August 5 on the subject of Amenities for Troops. Both are noble statements relating to the presence of American and Imperial troops in INDIA and on the need for cultivating

friendly relations between them and the children of the soil. In his 'commandments' General Wavell reminds that the alliance between GREAT BRITAIN and INDIA 'born of political and military history' must become 'a human reality'. For this BRITAIN must be regarded as 'an ally worthy of trust and affection'. 'Remember', he says to his fightingmen, that 'in the eyes of INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON you represent your nation. It is on your uniform, your conduct, and your discipline that the people of this country will judge your country.'

'The country you are in is entrusting to you the security of a sector of herself. It is a great honour. Strive never to yield an inch of ground.

'The women of the country you are in are under your protection. Treat them as you would like your own mothers and sisters, or wives and daughters to be treated in your absence.'

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AMERICA'S WISH. In a recent broadcast, Major General Brereton, Commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces in INDIA, pointed out how the American forces in INDIA are anxious to earn INDIA's goodwill and get on with the Indian people. To achieve this purpose instructions have been issued to the American soldiers in INDIA giving them an 'introduction' to Indian customs and practices. Colonel Moore, Public Relations Officer with the American Air Forces, has also described, in another broadcast, American ways and habits to the Indians. In so doing he observed 'No doubt we are far from perfection but comparisons are natural and we would not be foreigners if we knew and understood your way of life. We are guests of INDIA. It is our desire to be worthy of your hospitality. It would be graceful if Indians went out of their way to be hospitable to these men who have come so far to help INDIA.'

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INDIAN HOSPITALITY. INDIA, proverbial for her hospitality, will not, we are sure, be remiss in the graces of courtesy, help and co-operation to the champions who have come from afar, for her protection, and His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope's call for amenities from Indians to our American and British friends is a timely and appropriate reminder of the debt of gratitude that our countrymen have yet to discharge in full to our guests. His Excellency well observed:

'We must in return make these men feel that they are our guests, and see that when they finally return home they will take with them pleasent memories of the generous hospitality of the people of MADRAS. It is not only the mere enjoyment of the articles given that count with the troops; it is the feeling that comes with the gift, the feeling that the people of the land from which they have gone forth to fight, or the people of the land they have

come to defend—as the case may be—are behind them in the struggle, and by their gifts are showing their gratitude for the dangers and discomforts which these soldiers, sailors and airmen are undergoing on their behalf.

'Remember these forces are your protection. They stand between you and the horrors of Nazi or Japanese domination.

'Surely those who are ready to lay down their lives for the sake of you and your children deserve all the comforts and friendly gifts which it is in your power to give them.'

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HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL. Though MADRAS has been providing these amenities in a way during the past two years, much more remains to be done. Some of these comforts, as His Excellency mentioned, are mobile canteens, clothing. first aid, ambulance, hospital needs, facilities for recreation and entertainment, music, gramophone, radio and books. The movement needs not only individual help and service but collection of funds and amenities and an organisation to administer it opens out a new vista of National War Service.

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INTER ARMA SILENT LEGES. In this, as in other matters, on the home front BRITAIN leads. Her hospitality to the American forces that have gathered in strength on her soil has gone the length of the voluntary suspension of even her sovereign rights. The U. S. Visiting Forces Bill, which was recently rushed through Parliament and passed, is a notable gesture of BRITAIN'S willingness to surrender even her dearest rights and liberties for the sake of the war. Under this new enactment criminal offences committed by U. S. forces while in BRITAIN have been removed from the jurisdiction of British Law and British Courts and will be tried in American Courts-martial only, arrangements, which AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND also have adopted in respect of American troops in their own soil. The enactment is a capitulation of the great constitutional principle that the law and the law courts of a State are supreme over all persons within its territorial limits.

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PERSECUTION OF ISLAM IN EUROPE. According to a recent *Reuter* message from MOSCOW Hitler has ordered the closing of mosques and Muslim religious schools in the Balkan Countries. In ALBANIA the Muslims are 70% of the population; in YUGO-SLAVIA nearly 12%; there are three million Muslims in BULGARIA and GREECE ; there is a Muslim minority in HUNGARY and POLAND. Hitler's latest tyranny strikes a blow at them all.

transferred to a new and larger building in another town. There it will have still more of the most recent devices for teaching men to operate the Navy's guns.

Since the war began, the number of R. I. N. ratings trained at the Gunnery School has increased fifteenfold.

EGYPT.

by

Lt.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

The situation in Egypt has temporarily eased in our favour. Rommel's attacks have been repulsed or checked, and the Eighth Army, taking the initiative, has advanced along the coast and the coastal railway.

General Auchinleck displayed in marked degree one of the qualities which made Marlborough famous—the quality of patience. He had to retreat in order to gain strength; then he had to await the psychological moment for making his first counter-stroke. Almost everything depended on a success in front of his position at El Alamein; then he struck deeper on the right, again with success. Every day his material position improves, but every day also brings material help to Rommel.

One place where General Auchinleck has definite superiority is the air. We have read with pride how the Royal Air Force and the airmen of South Africa, Australia and America make endless sorties to help their brothers on the ground. But we are apt to forget that there is much more to it than that. Close support in battle has only been made possible by the same airmen having wrested control of the air from the enemy before the battle reached its present stage.

There is seldom, if ever, absolute air supremacy, but air superiority can be, and has been, gained. The only case of absolute air supremacy that comes to my mind was that enjoyed by the Italians in Abyssinia, which enabled them to use mustard gas with impunity against villages behind the fighting line.

Nothing remains constant in war. Large concentrations of aircraft are reported in Crete, which is only 200 miles from the North African shore. Concentrations of troops are also reported there. They may be intended for Cyprus or Syria when von Bock has progressed far enough along the road to the Caucasus, or they may be in reserve for a violation of Turkish neutrality should such a course commend itself to Hitler. We must not forget that they may be used to help Rommel should his need become great. We know for a fact that some reinforcements are being sent to him by air, because an air convoy of troop-carriers was intercepted by our Beaufighters some days ago and 12 were shot or severely damaged.

RUSSIAN MAN-POWER NOT MUCH REDUCED.

In attempting to assess the Russo-German situation, consideration of the resources on both sides is the best guide, observes the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent. Throughout the campaign the run of railways has favoured the invader. The Germans have been able to practise the maximum of concentration of forces at the weakest points at appropriate times with relative ease.

Lately arguments have been advanced trying to show that the loss of Ukraine, with its normal population of some 50,000,000, has reduced Russian man-power. Militarily it has done no such thing. All men of military age have been called to the colours.

Roughly it may be calculated that 10 per cent of the total population will include all men of military-age. The 5,000,000 soldiers which the population of the Ukraine may be assumed to have provided have not been lost to the Russian armies because their territory has been occupied. The only loss in men is the future loss of the annual intake of recruits, which may be calculated at half of one per cent of the total population. The greatest loss of man-power that the Soviet Army will suffer will not exceed 250,000 youths in 1943.

Loss of land means loss of food. The occupied territories may produce as much as 30 per cent of the Soviet's normal wheat. The population left in the occupied territory will not number more than 40,000,000, since, in addition to soldiers, at least another 5,000,000 will have been evacuated from the farm lands and industrial areas for new work further east.

Out of the total population of 180,000,000, the U. S. S. R., will have 40,000,000 fewer mouths to fill. When this figure is considered in the ratio of grain production, it will be seen that there is only a net loss of roughly 8 per cent to the country, considered as a whole.

Marshal Timoshenko has not yet used his reserves. He will not use them unless the Germans cross the Lower Don. With the Don behind them, the time will be ripe to attempt a decisive blow to throw back the enemy into the river.

WAVELL'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The following message from General Wavell to the troops serving in India is published in the current issue of VICTORY, the Weekly for the Indian Command:—

A British Officer in 1939 put up a list of Ten Commandments for troops under his command when they first went overseas in Europe in this war. These Commandments have such a general application to those of us whose duties have taken us away from our homes to fight the enemy wherever he may be found, that I commend to each of you who finds himself in the India Command the following, based largely on the same basic idea, but with broader application. I would urge you to make them your standard.

1. Remember that in the eyes of India, Burma and Ceylon, you represent your nation. It is on your uniform, your conduct and your discipline that the people of this country will judge your country.

2. Remember that the place which is only a temporary station for you is home for the inhabitant whose memories bind him or her to every object it contains.. Ask yourself: 'If the war were being waged on our soil and troops from this land had come to my home to help in its defence, how would I wish them to behave?'

3. As this is the first time you have been in this land, be careful not to judge the people too hastily. Many of their customs are very different from yours: it is no reason to think that they are inferior. Remember the last war and the part the Indian Army played in it. With means which appear small enough to us the Indian Army achieved results which were considerable. In this war that Army has already shared shoulder to shoulder with Allied troops the initial victory of Sidi Barrani against the Italians. Indians played a major part in sweeping the Italians from Eritrea and overcoming the enemy in Abyssinia. They have given of their best in Syria, Iraq and Iran. They have shared the bitterness of the initial disaster in the Far East and many thousands of them are now fellow-prisoners of war with your brothers in Hong Kong and Singapore. They have fought a splendid fight with British and Burmans in the disheartening delaying action in Burma.

4. Remind yourself that attitudes of mind which may seem natural to you ecause they are what you are accustomed to at home can, without your realising it, shock and even wound an Indian. Other peoples are not accustomed to the indifference with which the English are apt to treat each other. Always show a friend here a little more consideration than you would a fellow-countryman.

5. The women of the country that you are in are under your protection. Treat them as you would like your own mothers and sisters, or wives and daughters to be treated in your absence.

6. Strive to become good at your job. Make yourself familiar with your arms. Apply yourself in making your battalion, your battery or your squadron a crack unit. Attach great importance to the details of your clothing and your discipline. The value of a fighting force lies in its habits.

7. The country you are in is entrusting to you the security of a sector of herself. It is a great honour. Strive never to yield an inch of that ground.

8. Guard against spreading or listening to rumour. Enemy propaganda seeks to sow unrest and panic. Only repeat what you know and what is permissible to repeat. Whoever says: 'I haven't seen myself but I have heard about it' may be unwittingly assisting the enemy. Be an example of coolness. We are reputed to come of a phlegmatic race. It is a fine reputation. Deserve it.

9. Study the language of the country while you are here. Help your hosts to learn English. Our common task is not only to win the war but to win the peace. This we will only be able to do if we remain united.; we will remain united only if we understand one another. In future strength will be found only in partnership; that requires of all of us common duties and common studies.

10. The alliance of our countries has been born of political and military history; it must become a human reality. These countries which have need of one another must esteem one another. It is up to YOU to see that your nation is regarded as an ally worthy of trust and affection by 10, 20—100 of the people you are among.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

GROW MORE TOMATOES.

Sow in plains, July to November; in hills, March to June, in seed boxes or nursery beds. Transplant, when seedlings 3-4 inches high, two feet apart in rows, 3 feet between each row. Well manured loam best. Water regularly. Support on stakes 6 feet high; when stem reaches this height, remove top of stem and all off-shoots. Apply liquid manure when fruits are forming. To obtain large fruits, thin out bunches. Remove diseased plants immediately and burn. Most effective precaution against disease: Spray weekly with a weak solution of potassium permanganate.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE CVIII—(*Batch 5*).

August	15, Saturday	Municipal Office	6.45 p. m.
	16, Sunday	Tiruvarangulam	6.00 p. m.
		Vamban	6.30 p. m.
	17, Monday	Malaikkudippatti	6.00 p. m.
		Tulaiyanur	6.30 p. m.
	18, Tuesday	College (A) English	10.15 a. m.
		Kulavoippatti	6.00 p. m.
		Kilaiyur (South)	6.30 p. m.
	19, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School	10.15 a. m.
		College Tamil (Branch School)	10.15 a. m.
		Vellanur	6.00 p. m.
		Sembattur	6.30 p. m.
	20, Thursday	Pallivasal	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam	6.30 p. m.
	21, Friday	Puliyur	6.00 p. m.
		Kannangudi	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE CIX—(*Batch 1*).

	22, Saturday	Town Hall	6.30 p. m.
	23, Sunday	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.	5.30 p. m.
		Puvarasakudi	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam	6.30 p. m.
	24, Monday	Tirumayyam	6.00 p. m.
		Melur	6.30 p. m.
	27, Thursday	Perungalur	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai	6.30 p. m.
	28, Friday	Arimalam	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikkottai	6.30 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.

Saturday	...	15— 8—42	...	Tirumayyam.
Sunday	...	16— 8—42	...	Tittanviduthi.
Monday	...	17— 8—42	...	Mullankurichchi.
Tuesday	...	18— 8—42	...	Ramachandrapuram.
Wednesday	...	19— 8—42	...	Karambakkudi.
Thursday	...	20— 8—42	...	Alangudi.
Friday	...	21— 8—42	...	Pudukkottai.
Saturday	...	22— 8—42	...	Ponnamaravathi.
Sunday	...	23— 8—42	...	Embal.
Monday	...	24— 8—42	...	Konnaiyur.
Tuesday	...	25— 8—42	...	Perambur.
Wednesday	...	26— 8—42	...	Rayavaram.
Thursday	...	27— 8—42	...	Kulipirai.
Friday	...	28— 8—42	...	Pappapatti.

NOTICE.

An interesting War Film produced by the Government of India, and known as

CITIZEN FIREMEN

WILL BE SHOWN AT THE

RAJA TALKIES, PUDUKKOTTAI

for four days from 28th to 31st August, 1942.

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU, PUDUKKOTTAI,

recommends this film to the **PUBLIC.**

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—16-8-42.